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The Arabic Torpedoed.

London, Aug. 19.—The big White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool for New York was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock Thursday morning Southeast of Fastnet.

The steamer, says a White Star Line statement, was attacked without warning and went down in 10 minutes. Of the 423 persons on board (181 passengers and 242 members of the crew) 32 are believed to have perished. Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of these not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only 26 citizens of the United States on board, 22 in the second cabin and four in the steerage.

The vessel had no first class passengers, having been turned into a two-class liner.

The survivors who left the steamer, in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels, arrived in Queenstown tonight and are being cared for in hotels and boarding houses in the little town which so recently cared for the survivors and dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking are lacking but that the loss of life was not great doubtless was due to the fact that the weather was fine and that steamers plying the German submarine war zone now keep their boats swung out and otherwise are prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sunk the Arabic struck her on the starboard side 100 feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool Wednesday afternoon and taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view of avoiding the submarines which frequent the waters nearer the shore.

When some 50 miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German underwater boat rose to the surface and launched a torpedo. The marksmanship of the Germans, as in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate and like the Lusitania the liner quickly settled and shortly disappeared from view. Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley and that this had caused great alarm. In their fright the passengers had rushed for life-preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the vessel's side.

Ten life-boats and a number of liferafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer and into these a large number of the passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water but got hold of rafts and later were rescued.

One of the passengers was Kenneth Douglas, well-known English actor. Mr. Douglass was on the Lusitania when she was sent to the bottom. His good luck followed him again today for he is among the survivors.

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher pompously, "is only the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Oh, I don't know answered the plain citizen. "Have you ever chased the last car on a rainy day?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Something About Shrapnel.

How much copper is used in the manufacture of shrapnel?

How much steel? What other metals? What is the cost?

These are the questions Wall street is asking.

Expressed in the language of Wall street, shrapnel is costing European countries now at war about \$18 each on the firing line.

Manufacturers in this country and Canada are getting from \$15 to more than \$18 for each shell, the additional expense to the foreign contracts being cost of transportation and, in certain instances, filling the cartridge case with powder abroad.

From the point of view of engineers shrapnel, one of the most effective agencies for the destruction of human life yet devised, is an extremely complex mechanism, its complexity being shown by the sub-contracting of the order received by the Canadian Car and Foundry company among 50 concerns in the United States and Canada. The company's order called for 5,000,000 shrapnel, at an approximate cost of \$83,000,000, or \$16.65 each. Close to 20,000,000 pounds of copper are being used in their manufacture or about four pounds to each shrapnel.

The complete shrapnel is composed of three principal parts: The time fuse, the projectile proper, a hollow steel shell filled with bullets and a bursting charge of black powder; and a brass cartridge case, filled with smokeless powder to shoot the projectile from the gun. This brass cartridge case is

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The time fuse is a very complicated mechanical device which may be set to burst the steel projectile any number of seconds or feet after it has left the muzzle of the gun. It is as delicately constructed as a watch or a safe lock and is made largely of brass and alloys of aluminum.

The time fuse is screwed into the point of the steel projectile, the projectile is filled with small bullets, usually about 250 in number, and is exploded by means of a charge of black powder seated at the opposite end from the time fuse. When it explodes the bullets are hurled over a range of about 250 square yards. The bullets are 88 per cent lead and 12 per cent antimony.

The cartridge case is from a foot to almost two feet long and is made of sheet brass and filled with smokeless powder. It is set off by a percussion cap and will hurl the projectile up to 6,000 yards, making that distance in a trifle less than 20 seconds.—Ex.

Jefferson Graded School Opens September Sixth.

Jeffersonian

The trustees have secured a strong corps of teachers, namely Mr. J. C. Pate, who for the past five years has been superintendent of Downer Institute, Beech Island, and who comes to us highly recommended as a gentleman of the highest type and a teacher of experience and ability. He is a graduate of the Citadel.

Miss Mattie James of Greenville, who has been an assistant in the Ridgeland High School, comes highly recommended; Miss Kate Agnew will again be at her post with the fourth and fifth grades; and Miss Mamie Etheredge, of Leesville, will have charge of the Primary Department. She has had six years' experience in this work and has been quite successful.

Program Woman's Missionary Union—September 9.

The following program has been arranged for the Baptist Woman's Missionary Union Convention which is to be held at Thomson's Creek church Thursday, September 9:

10, a. m. Devotional services Mrs. Wm. Coker.

Roll call of churches.

Recognition of visitors.

"Why We Wanted You," Miss Marie Smith.

"Why We Came," Miss Maude Funderburk.

"Scriptural Authority for Woman's Missionary Work," Mrs. B. S. Funderburk.

Appointment of committees. Noon hour.

2, p. m. Devotional service, Mrs. E. K. Smith.

Reading of Associational policy, Mrs. J. W. Miller.

Message from president of the Southern Union.

"Why Support the Training School," Miss Mary Adams.

"What the Society has Done for me," Mrs. J. H. Ratliff.

Obituary report, Mrs. J. E. King.

Adjourn.

8, p. m. Address on State-wide prohibition.

Friday, 10 a. m. Devotional service, Mrs. D. E. Clark.

"What the Society Should Mean to the Church and Community," Mrs. S. A. Funderburk.

"Teaching the Bible in the Society," Mrs. B. D. Thames.

"Our Duty to the Negro."

"How I Earned Some Money for the Work," open discussion. Noon hour.

2, p. m. "The Importance of Sunbeam Work," Mrs. A. F. Funderburk.

Reports from societies.

Report of committees on changes, on time and place, on awarding the Banner, on resolutions, on nominations.

Adjournment.

We hope that every Baptist church in the Chesterfield Association will send representatives to this meeting. We will have some of our best speakers there.

Every Sunbeam society in the association will be expected to report at this meeting so that the banner may be given to the one making the best report.

I want to ask that we all go to this meeting very simply dressed. We want to show to each other and to the world that we are not on a dress parade but are in earnest about our Master's business. We don't want any woman to stay away because she hasn't anything fine to wear. Edva V. Funderburk.

Left a Towel In Him

Toms River, N. J.—An unusual condition has been discovered as the cause of the unaccountable illness of Dr. J. Edgar Todd. On December 7 he was operated on for kidney trouble at a hospital in Long Island.

Recently, seven months afterward, Mrs. Todd was dressing the wound that never had healed and she saw something white projecting. She took hold of it with a pair of forceps and working at it for an hour and a half, she succeeded in extracting from the wound a surgeon's towel about 10 inches square. It had been left in the body at the time of the operation.

Doctor Todd has had several setbacks since the operation, but since the towel has been removed he has shown signs of improvement.

Jewish New Year To Be Kept Soon.

Rosh Hashanah, the Hebrew New Year, will be celebrated this year September 9 and 10 days later, September 19, Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, will be observed. As is the custom special services will be held in the Jewish Synagogues. Jews all over the world observe these holy days. Rosh Hashanah is one of the most solemn feasts of the Hebrew religion.

In the Jewish traditions, the Rosh Hashanah marks the anniversary of the creation of the world, supposed to have taken place 5,676 years ago. The present Rosh Hashanah, therefore, will mark the beginning of the year 5676.

The change of date, however, is of little or no importance, and if the Jewish New Year's Day had no further significance, its appeal to the Jew would be very faint indeed. It is not the change of year, but the change of life, that this day stresses, that makes it stand out as one of the holiest days in the Jewish calendar. Herein it radically differs from the Christian New Year; it is a day set apart for introspection and self-examination.

The sacred character of this day is implied in the two other names by which it is known, viz. the day of memorial and the day of the blowing of the trumpets. In the first place it is the day of memorial, or remembrance. As such it calls upon the Jew to remember the divine purposes of his life; secondly, it is the day of the blowing of the trumpets, its purpose is to rouse Israel, stir him to high resolves and nobler deeds.—Ex.

High Cost of Living.

A good deal is being said these days about the high cost of living. It would be nearer the truth to speak of the high cost of high living, or more accurately still, the high cost of low living.

As a side-light on this assertion, take the following facts clipped from an exchange, touching the expenditures last year in this country:

Eighty million gallons of whiskey were made in the United States last year. Who drank it all?

Fifteen million cigarettes were manufactured in the United States last year. Who smoked them all?

Thirty-two million pounds of snuff were manufactured in the United States last year. Who did all the sneezing?

Two hundred and twenty million pounds of smoking tobacco were made in the United States last year. Who had all the pipe dreams?

Eight and a half billion cigars were made in the United States last year. Who made all the smoke?

Half a billion packages of chewing gum were manufactured last year in the United States. Who worked their jaws?

Twenty thousand moving picture theatres paid \$25,000,000 for films last year and 11,000,000 persons saw the moving pictures.

Where did they all get the dimes and nickles

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the teacher, according to The Literary Digest.

"Yes, ma'am, almost always."

"Correct," said the teacher. Turning to young Harold: "And now tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man?"

With but a slight pause the little fellow answered: "Woman."

Say Britain Has New Gun.

New York Special to Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Recent arrivals from England are able to afford some explanation of the delayed British advance, which as much in England as throughout the rest of the world, has caused considerable bewilderment.

Their explanation is that Lord Kitchener has been waiting to launch "his great surprise."

And this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations and make the path of the Allies to Berlin more possible than hitherto.

Soon after the beginning of the war, when it became patent that high explosives were to be the dominating factor in the struggle for victory, the combined efforts of British chemists and ordnance experts invented a shell unquestionably more powerful than any previously used.

In destructive power it was without superior to any previously known. A variation in explosive composition rendered it likely to supersede all types in use.

The Government ordered experiments to be made with big guns then being manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal. These took place, with a result that every gun so used was either almost blown to pieces or rendered unfit for service for a considerable period. The only way out was to find guns suitable for the task.

As far back as November Government experts were at work on this problem. They

experimented with alloys of steel, try to find one that would stand the strain of such a shell. Finally they succeeded. They produced a 17 inch gun that would suit this purpose.

Various experiments have been made, and are believed to have been actually successful.

It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

Mr. A. C. Funderburk Has Typhoid Fever

Monroe Enquirer

A. C. Funderburk, who is serving a three years term in State prison for homicide, has a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is on the State farm on the Roanoke river. Mr. W. E. Funderburk, of east Monroe township, left last Thursday to be by the bedside of his son. The sick man is recovering.

His Version.

The small boy came home from Sunday school looking so disheveled and dusty that the mother had grave suspicions of his having been at Sunday school at all, says The National Monthly. He explained his disarray by the fact that he had stopped at a neighbor's house to see some puppies, and had climbed into a stable in order to be able to find them.

"What is the Golden Text?" inquired the parent.

"Don't worry, you'll get the blanket," was the answer.

"There's nothing like that in the Bible," declared the mother. "Yes, there is. I guess I know the Golden Text. Our class said it over and over."

To settle her doubts the mother telephoned to the boy's teacher.

"Harry tells me that the Golden Text today was: 'Don't worry you'll get the blanket.' What does he mean?"

With a peal of laughter the teacher explained the boy's statement, giving the text correctly: "Fear not, the Comforter shall come unto you."

Italy, Provoked by Turk, Declares War on Ottoman

London, Aug. 21.—Marquis Di Garroni, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, today handed to the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports, according to an official telegram from Constantinople received at Amsterdam and transmitted to the Central News.

The reason given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support given by Turkey to the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

Although Italy declared war on Austria on May 24 and hostilities between the two Powers began immediately, there has never been any declaration of war between Italy and Germany, while until now Italy and Turkey nominally have been at peace.

Friction between Turkey and Italy however, has been in evidence since shortly after the latter's entry into the war. Early in June there were reports that Italian Consuls were gradually leaving Turkey and that American officials were taking over the task of looking out for Italian interests. Later charges were made that the Ottoman Government was preventing these Consuls from leaving and that similar coercion was being exerted over Italian civilians who wished to quit Turkish soil.

Death Toll From Flood.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 19.—

Galveston from Monday night's West Indian hurricane according to reports here tonight. Missing outside of Galveston total 205. Of the missing list it was feared more than half were dead. Communication with Galveston and Texas City, a distance of 60 miles from here, continued to be a matter of many hours. It was known that Galveston's loss of life was comparatively light and it was not rushing out any appeals for aid.

Remote points on Galveston bay began to report today, some of them bringing small quotas of unidentified dead. At Anahuac the loss of the United States dredge boat No. 12 was confirmed, but there was no loss of life as reported from Beaumont. The loss of life at Anahuac was placed at five.

Two men had been arrested in a dry town for drinking, and the prosecuting witness was on the stand, relates Judge.

"You say," said the attorney for the defense, "that you saw two men drinking in the field?"

"Yes, sir; I did."

"Was the field fenced?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where were you?"

"On the far side of the fence."

"Was there a board off that you could see through?"

"No, sir."

"Was there a knothole in the fence?"

"No, sir."

The attorney braced himself for the crushing question that he had ready to launch at the victim whom he thought he had so adroitly cornered.

"Now," he said, banging the table, will you tell the court how you could see two men drinking in a field surrounded by a fence with no boards off and never a knothole in it?"

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Well, tell it," commanded the attorney impatiently.

"It was a barbed wire fence."